

The Intelligencer.

Office Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

The President shocked the protectionist sentiment of the South, and yesterday the earth trembled in three States.

It is right that Col. Lucas should be given the salary of a Senator from the time of his appointment to the election of Judge Faulkner, and a reasonable sum to cover the expense of contest. For this Senator Lucas's resolution provides.

COMMENTING upon the speech of Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, favoring a repeal of internal taxes, the Louisville Courier-Journal discovers that Brown never did amount to much, anyhow. Presently they will be reading the patriarch out of the party.

A Georgia man registered a lofty vow to marry twenty-five women by the time he should be twenty-five years old. He had married No. 5 and was in hot pursuit of No. 6. Mornomom is in danger of losing the services of a valuable mission-ary.

MR. RUSSELL and his fellow Democratic protectionists are getting the cold shoulder from the Administration and its followers in Congress. This is right. It may serve to teach Democratic protectionists to know their place, which is not in a free trade party. Don't they know when they are kicked? Are they waiting to be kicked twenty times seven?

While a great many good people are working hard to secure the passage of the liquor amendment, a great many good people are not doing anything at all to enforce the liquor laws already on the books. Every existing liquor law is openly defied, and this fact is notorious. Yet there seems to be no public sentiment in Wheeling to demand the enforcement of the law. This is very fortunate for the law-breakers.

THE dismissal from the Interior Department of Land Clerk LeBarne may not, as it should, insure the defeat of Mr. Lamar. Still it places the Administration in the attitude of cutting off the head of a plentiful and wonderfully efficient servant for no other reason than that he was faithful and efficient.

LeBarne is the man on whom the anti-land grabbers of Congress have relied to help them in their fight against the sharks. After they heard of this man's removal Judge Holman and other Democrats waited on the President to protest in the name of decency.

Now it would be interesting to know why Mr. Lamar, after he had sent in his own resignation as Secretary of the Interior, cut off the head of LeBarne. Not long before he went out Mr. Lamar made it no secret for Land Commissioner Sparks that the latter had to resign. Sparks in turn had made things hot for LeBarne. Where is the President all this time?

BAKER-KITSON.

A Former Well Known Wheeling Man Married.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Jan. 12.—This evening at 6 o'clock, Miss J. Baker, eldest son of Hon. Lewis Baker, managing editor of the Globe, was married to Miss Bessie, daughter of Commodore N. W. Kitson, a pioneer citizen of St. Paul. The wedding was a quiet one, only the immediate families and a few intimate friends being present. The ceremony occurred at 6 o'clock and was performed by the Rev. Father O'Neil. The bride, who was charming in a simple but elegant imported ball dress of white silk, was attended by her sister, Miss Annie Kitson, and Mr. Stanley Froude, of the Omaha Railroad, was the best man. The young couple left on the evening train for an extended eastern trip.

A Jail Breaker Captured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BRECKENRIDGE, W. VA., Jan. 12.—Enos Greathouse and Charles W. Fogg, who broke jail here last week, have been recaptured. Detective George W. Stewart and Deputy Sheriff C. H. Baker, of the local police, in Lewisburg, captured them near the head of Breckkenridge river. Deputy Sheriff Owen, of Beverly, has Fogg in jail at that place. Sheriff Morgan will bring him here Saturday.

A Monster Gas Trust.

New York, Jan. 12.—A morning paper says: The thirteen gas companies that now supply the Bostonians with light by night are in process of consolidation into a gigantic trust organization, covering property to the value of \$14,000,000. Until about a year ago each separate company had its own territory, upon which no other company presumed to encroach and having complete monopoly of the privilege of serving gas to its constituency. Each company charged as much as the consumers could be made to pay and charged a diversity in price. The new company is to be known as the Boston Gas Company of New York. It will absorb all the old companies and as the owners say, "cheapen the price of gas in Boston. The bulk of the new stock will be owned by Boston men, but the Philadelphia capitalists are largely interested."

A Big Salt May Result.

AHLAND, WIS., Jan. 12.—The application of the Northern Pacific Railroad to make a selection of 90,000 acres within the places of its grant, filed at the local land office, was yesterday rejected by the register and receiver. The lands asked had already been selected by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Company, being within the Omaha land limits already approved by the local land office and by this time undoubtedly purchased by the company. It is a question whether the Omaha had a right to make selection for indemnity within the places limits of another grant, and it is quite certain the Northern Pacific will test the validity of the acts of the local land office and the department, in giving the lands to the Omaha.

An Elevated Road at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 12.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Company have decided to construct an elevated railroad here to run from Union station in this city to the outer depot in Allegheny, a distance of nearly two miles.

Will Hang in May.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—Tim Barrett, convicted of the murder of street car driver Tolleson, was this morning sentenced to be hanged May 11.

PROHIBITION'S DAY.

MEETINGS AT THE CAPITOL HILL.

All Day Yesterday, Addressed by Prominent Speakers—A Plan of Organization Suggested and Brief Resolutions Adopted—A Non-Partisan Move.

The call for a meeting to assemble at the Capitol yesterday and last evening drew together a small audience in the forenoon and a better one in the afternoon, while last night the rink was well filled, in spite of weather which might have deterred many from attending. In the forenoon the hall was too cold to be comfortable; in the afternoon all was comfortable; and last night a leaky roof rendered unpleasant in many spots. The meeting was called by nearly all the ministers and many prominent business men of the city, the object, as recited in the call, being to organize an undenominational, non-partisan movement in support of the Prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The meeting resulted in the adoption of a resolution and the appointment of a central committee to have charge of the organized work for the amendment.

The Morning Session.

The morning meeting was opened with a service of prayer and song led by Rev. W. G. Rihelphard. Rev. J. Gibson Gantt discussed the "Relation of the Constitutional Amendment to Personal Liberty." Mr. Gantt gave the purpose of the present movement and defined personal liberty in the true sense as that given by the general constitution and the word of God. He held that prohibition is consistent with the former and a prime factor in the promotion of the latter, and charged the liquor business with violation of the constitutional principles. This movement should not be apologetic, but aggressive, so that it may suffer at the most but a temporary defeat, while for the opposition, success or failure there will be death without a resurrection. He upheld the equity and efficiency of "sumptuary laws," arguing that even in reference to the liquor business, such laws are the burden of the old and new world, and that in legal principle there is no difference between the Constitutional amendment and those modified restrictive laws which have already been passed. He quoted the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight, in which the opinion of the most eminent jurists in America and Europe, to show the constitutionality of the Prohibition amendment. He denied that this movement was a class, or sectarian, or party movement, and charged the liquor business with violation of the constitutional principles. This movement should be ignored in dealing with this question; it is of necessity a political and moral movement against a business which in several States and hundreds of counties, in a third of our country, has been pronounced a nuisance that should be suppressed. The hue and cry of "personal liberty" being threatened by prohibition is the poorest of subterfuges. He defined personal liberty as the right to do as one pleases, so long as it does not interfere with the rights of others. He charged upon this business the sin, slavery and slaughter of life, liberty, justice and the happiness of citizens; that by money, by threats, by coercion and by force, it would deprive the citizen of every argument, law, justice, sobriety and the common sense of the people. The evil effects cry aloud for retribution. Mr. Gantt's remarks were received with frequent applause.

Jennie McClurkin, State Organizer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke on "Woman's Work for the Amendment."

Mrs. McClurkin is a lady of prepossessing appearance who speaks fluently and well. She considered the question to what is supposed to be her proper sphere and made a strong argument, supported by Bible quotations, in favor of the participation of women in public discussions. "What can women do to advance the cause of the amendment?" she asked. "They can work for it, they can speak for it, they can do everything but vote for it, and the speaker could see no good reason why she could not do that. But in the organization of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, woman has shown that she has great power for good. This organization has done much in West Virginia and is hoping and trying to do more. She urged women to get to work, to organize amendment clubs, to distribute literature, to hold meetings up to the very last moment, to pray and work on election day, to be at the polls, and to try on voters the persuasive power of entreaties. Mrs. McClurkin was listened to with the closest attention and frequently applauded.

Hon. G. W. Atkinson followed in a short address on the same subject, endorsing the remarks of the preceding speaker, and then he delivered a most forcible and stirring address.

He urged the men to emulate the excellent example of the good women of the State. He said there was no party politics in this movement and, so far as he was concerned, there should not be. He spoke to the point, as he always does, and what he said was well received.

Frederick Elder E. S. Jones, a gentleman of fine presence, discussed at length the political and social aspects of the work.

He paid his respects to the secular press of the country and particularly to the press of Wheeling. Mr. Jones was earnest and inaccusable.

At this meeting two committees were appointed as follows: On Organization, Rev. S. E. Jones, Hon. G. W. Atkinson, Rev. J. G. Gantt, Rev. R. F. Randolph, Rev. A. L. Jordan.

On Finance—Hon. G. W. Atkinson, William Hastings, Esq., J. M. Cloutier, Esq.

The Afternoon Session.

In the afternoon Rev. S. L. Jordan presided over the opening devotional exercises. Rev. Mr. Grimes offered a fervent prayer, and after singing Rev. Mr. Randolph addressed the meeting on the subject, "The Relation of the Saloon to the Commercial Interests of the State."

The two strong points made by Mr. Randolph were: 1st, It is a well known principle in political economy that money is not wealth, but on the contrary it is only the representation of wealth. That is to say, the representation of cultivated brain and muscle. The ground itself is not wealth, but it is what is brought out of the soil by the brain and muscle of the people that constitutes wealth. He then claimed that as the saloon is the enemy of both brain and muscle, therefore it is the enemy of the real wealth, the real capital of the country and the State.

His second point was that the saloon business, so called, instead of adding to the wealth, the capital of the country, simply sinks the capital invested in it out of sight. That is to say, about \$700,000 is spent over counters in the city of Wheeling every year for liquor. The men who pay out this money are getting real in return for it. All they get is what they pour down their throats and then they sink out of sight and out of use the \$700,000 spent for liquor every year.

"BASIS OF ORGANIZATION."

The audience sang "Tollie On," at the conclusion of the address. Rev. Mr. Randolph's address, and then Rev. Mr. Blahodet took the platform to speak upon the topic "Upon what basis of organization can the temperance people of the State be united?" He began by saying the uprising of the peo-

A LIVELY TILT

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. Chandler's Resolution to Investigate the Suppression of the Colored Vote in Mississippi Arouses the Southern Members—Congressional Matters.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The resolution offered by Mr. Chandler on January 10, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the suppression of the votes of the colored citizens of Jackson, Miss., at the recent municipal election in that city, and into the alleged participation in such suppression by the United States District Attorney, and a deputy United States Marshal, was taken up, and Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate in explanation and support of it.

Mr. Chandler sent the desk to be read letters and telegrams describing the steps taken by the white Democratic citizens of Jackson, to prevent the negroes from voting. He said this documentary evidence rendered comment superfluous. This political outrage was perpetrated at the capital of a Southern State which presented one of its representatives as a candidate for a seat in the United States Supreme Court, to construe the Constitution so as to deprive the colored citizen of his right of suffrage to all citizens.

He said he had communications from Jackson asking for such an investigation, and asserting that the facts stated in the resolution were true. He said the best manner of settling the matter was to send for persons and papers because he assumed that the facts would be all found on file in the Department of Justice. If that, however, should not prove to be true, he would desire to have power given to make a complete investigation. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read several letters and telegrams received by him, also a manifesto which first conveyed to the colored people the information that they would not be allowed to vote. This manifesto, he said, displayed at its head an engraving of a couple of pistols, a couple of shot guns and a powder flask. In it the "young men of Jackson" announced that they would not allow the negroes to vote, and that they would do so at their extreme peril; and warned all negroes "against attempting to force upon us this black and damnable machinery called government." Mr. Chandler said that the manifesto was a complete investigation. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read several letters and telegrams received by him, also a manifesto which first conveyed to the colored people the information that they would not be allowed to vote. This manifesto, he said, displayed at its head an engraving of a couple of pistols, a couple of shot guns and a powder flask. In it the "young men of Jackson" announced that they would not allow the negroes to vote, and that they would do so at their extreme peril; and warned all negroes "against attempting to force upon us this black and damnable machinery called government." Mr. Chandler said that the manifesto was a complete investigation. 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